IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method of treating an individual in need of treatment for a vascular permeability disorder, comprising administering to the individual in need of treatment for a vascular permeability disorder a therapeutically effective amount of a vascular endothelial sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist, wherein the vascular endothelial sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist is 2-amino-2-[2-(4-octaphenyl)ethyl]propane-1,3 diol, or 2-amino-2-methyl-4-[4-heptoxy-phenyl]butane-1-ola 1,2-aminoalcohol, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a phosphorylated form thereof, having the formula

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} R_{4} & CH_{2}OR_{3} \\ \hline N & C & CH_{2}(O)_{n}R_{3} \\ \hline R_{5} & H_{2}C - R_{1} \end{array}$$

wherein R_⊥ is a substituted or unsubstituted straight- or branched carbon chain having 12 to 22 carbon atoms, and each of R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are independently hydrogen or lower alkyl.

- 2-6. (Cancelled).
- 7. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the vascular endothelial sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor is S1P₁, S1P₂, S1P₃, S1P₄, S1P₅, or a combination comprising one or more of the foregoing receptors.
- 8. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 7, wherein the vascular endothelial sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist induces adherens junction assembly.
- 9. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the vascular permeability disorder is endothelial injury, thrombocytopenia, atherosclerosis, ischemic cardiovascular disease, ischemic peripheral vascular disease, a peripheral vascular disorder associated with diabetes, Dengue hemorrhagic fever, adult (acute) respiratory distress syndrome, vascular leak syndrome, sepsis, autoimmune vasculitis, or a combination comprising one or more of the foregoing disorders.

10-21. (Cancelled)]

22. (New) A method of treating an individual in need of treatment for adult (acute) respiratory distress syndrome, comprising administering to the individual in need of treatment for a vascular permeability disorder a therapeutically effective amount of a vascular endothelial sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist, wherein the vascular endothelial sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist is 2-amino-2-[2-(4-octaphenyl)ethyl]propane-1,3 diol, or 2-amino-2-methyl-4-[4-heptoxy-phenyl]butane-1-ol.